IN THE CLAIMS

1-77 (Cancelled)

78. (New) A complex comprising a narrow molecular weight distribution polymer comprising units derived from an acrylic acid or a salt thereof, and a compound selected from the group consisting of, a substance that has pharmacological activity against a pathogenic organism, a substance that has pharmacological activity against a cancer, and one or more agents selected from the group consisting of antigens and immunogens.

79. (New) The complex as claimed in claim 78, wherein the pathogenic organism is predominantly but not exclusively an intracellular organism.

80. (New) The complex as claimed in claim 79, wherein the pathogenic organism is an intracellular organism that exists and/or persists in cells selected from the group consisting of cells of macrophage origin and other antigen presenting cells.

81. (New) The complex as claimed in claim 78, wherein the pathogenic organism is selected from group consisting of

a) organisms that cause superficial mycoses; organisms causing tinea; organisms causing thrush; Malassezia infections; organisms causing otomycosis; and organisms causing keratomycosis;

b) Candida species that cause invasive and chronic fungal infections; Aspergillus species; Cryptococcus neoformans; organisms causing mucormycosis; Fusarium species; Trichosporon species; organisms causing blastomycosis; Sporothrix species; Sporotrichum species; organisms causing histoplasmosis; organisms causing African histoplasmosis; organisms causing coccidioidomycosis; organisms causing paracoccidioidomycosis; and infections caused by Penicillium marneffei;

c) organisms that cause mycobacterial diseases;

d) members of the Schistosoma family that cause schistosomiasis;

e) organisms that cause typhoid and paratyphoid fevers;

f) organisms that cause toxoplasmosis;

g) organisms that cause human African trypanosomiasis;

h) organisms that cause American trypanosomiasis;

i) organisms that cause malaria;

j) organisms that cause HIV and HTLV infections; and

k) organisms that cause Pneumocystis carinii infections.

82. (New) The complex as claimed in claim 78, wherein the pathogenic organism causes leishmaniasis.

83. (New) The complex as claimed in claim 78, wherein the pharmacologically active substance is amphotericin B.

84. (New) The complex as claimed in claim 78, wherein the antigen or immunogen is derived directly or indirectly from an organism selected from the group consisting of an organism that causes tuberculosis, that causes tetanus, that causes anthrax, that causes cholera, that causes diptheria, that causes measles, that causes mumps, that causes rubella, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, that causes influenza, that causes herpes zoster, that causes poliomyelitis, that causes rabies, that causes smallpox, that causes yellow fever, that causes varicella, herpes simplex, and an organism that causes leishmanisasis.

85. (New) The complex as claimed in claim 78, wherein the antigen or immunogen is derived directly or indirectly from a pathogenic organism selected from the group consisting of :

a) organisms that cause superficial mycoses; organisms causing tinea; organisms causing thrush; Malassezia infections; organisms causing otomycosis; and organisms causing keratomycosis;

b) Candida species that cause invasive and chronic fungal infections; Aspergillus species; Cryptococcus neoformans; organisms causing mucormycosis; Fusarium species; Trichosporon species; organisms causing blastomycosis; Sporothrix species; Sporotrichum species; organisms causing histoplasmosis; organisms causing African histoplasmosis; organisms causing coccidioidomycosis; organisms causing paracoccidioidomycosis; and infections caused by Penicillium marneffei;

c) organisms that cause mycobacterial diseases;

d) members of the Schistosoma family that cause schistosomiasis;

e) organisms that cause typhoid and paratyphoid fevers;

f) organisms that cause toxoplasmosis;

g) organisms that cause human African trypanosomiasis;

h) organisms that cause American trypanosomiasis;

i) organisms that cause malaria;

j) organisms that cause HIV and HTLV infections; and

k) organisms that cause Pneumocystis carinii infections.

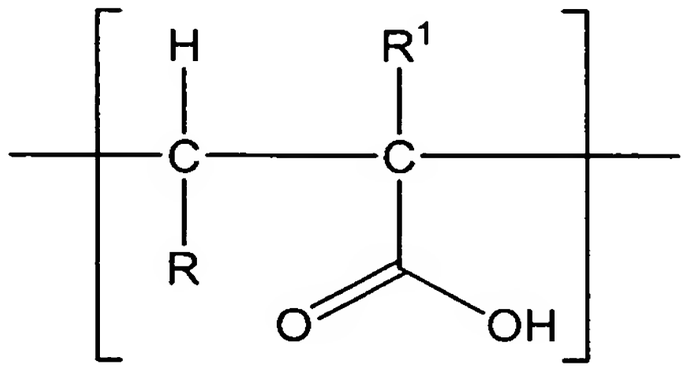
86. (New) The complex as claimed in claim 78, wherein the narrow molecular weight distribution polymer that includes units derived from an acrylic acid or a salt thereof has a polydispersity of 1.7 or less.

87. (New) The complex as claimed in claim 78, wherein the polymer has a molecular weight of 100,000 or less.

88. (New) The complex as claimed in claim 78, wherein the polymer has a molecular weight of 4,000 or more.

89. (New) The complex as claimed in claim 78, wherein the polymer is a poly(methacrylic acid) or a salt thereof.

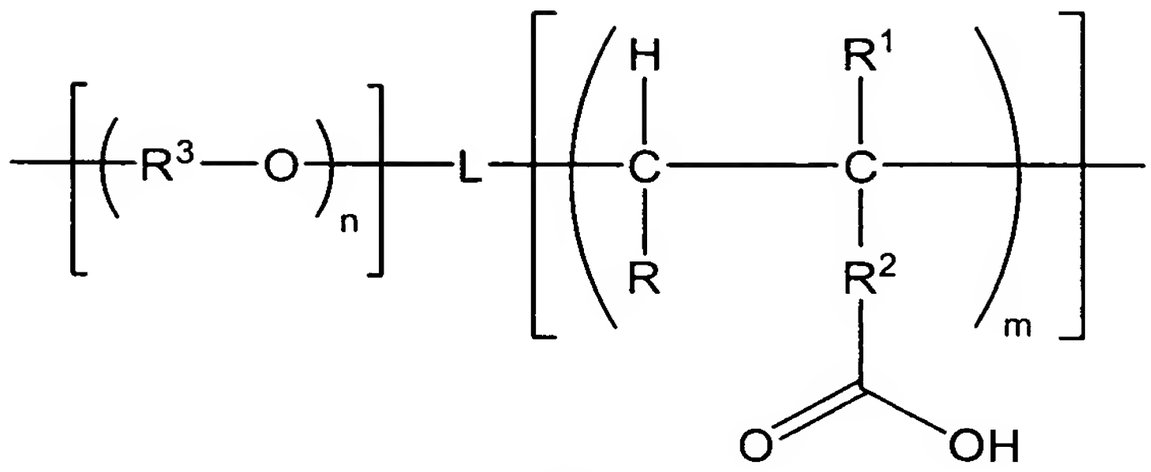
90. (New) The complex as claimed in claim 78, wherein the polymer comprises unit (I)



(I)

wherein R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C_1-C_{18}alkyl, C_2-C_{18} alkenyl, C_7-C_{18}aralkyl, C_7-C_{18}alkaryl, C_6-C_{18}aryl, carboxylic acid, C_2-C_{18}alkoxycarbony, C_2-C_{18}alkaminocarbonyl, or any one of C_1-C_{18}alkyl, C_2-C_{18} alkenyl, C_7-C_{18}aralkyl, C_7-C_{18}alkaryl, C_6-C_{18}aryl, carboxylic acid, C_2-C_{18}alkoxycarbony, C_2-C_{18}alkaminocarbonyl, substituted with a heteroatom within, or attached to, the carbon backbone; and R^1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C_1-C_6alkyl groups; and salts thereof, for example, alkali metal salts, for example, sodium salts, or ammonium salts thereof;

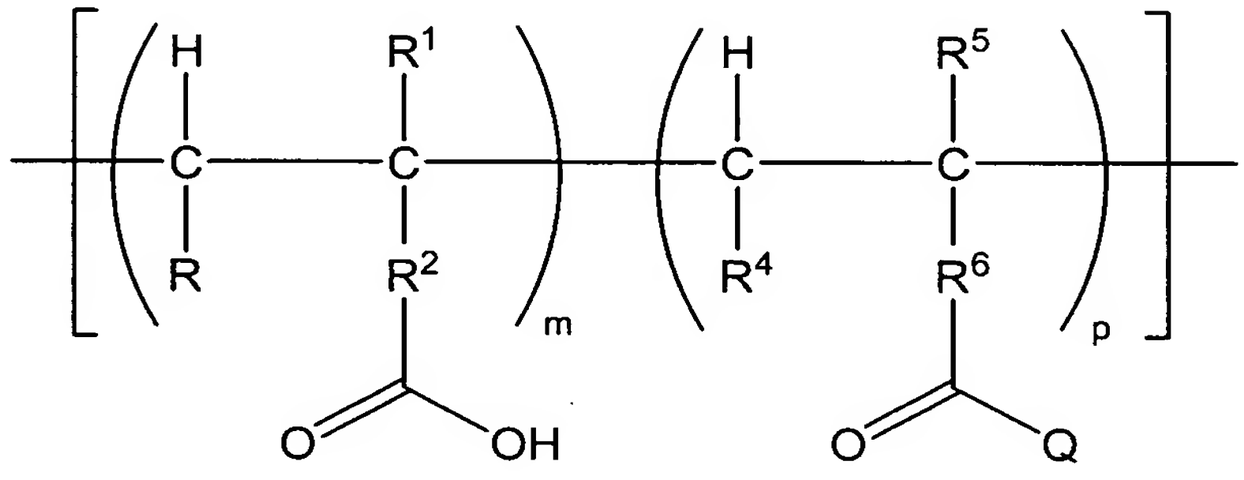
or the polymer comprises unit (II)



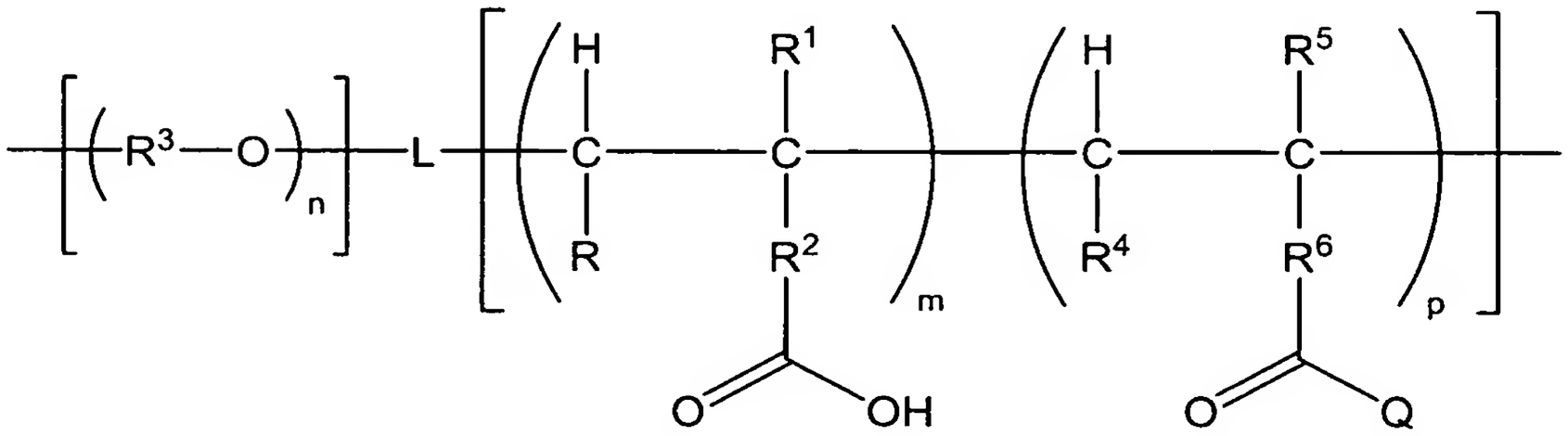
(II)

in which R, R^1 and R^2 are defined as above; R^3 is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{18}alkylene, C_2-C_{18}alkenylene, C_7-C_{18}aralkylene, C_7-C_{18}alkarylene, and C_6-C_{18}arylene; L is a divalent linker joining the blocks; and m and n is each an integer 1 or greater than 1.

91. (New) The complex as claimed in claim 78, wherein the polymer comprises unit (III) or (IV)



(III)



(IV)

in which R, R^1, R^2 and R^3, L, m and n are defined as in claim 10, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are selected, independently, from the same groups as R, R^1 and R^2, respectively;
Q denotes a group that is not cleaved or is not substantially cleaved under the conditions used to produce the polymer; and p denotes an integer 1 or greater than 1.

92. (New) A pharmaceutical preparation comprising a complex as claimed in claim 78 and a pharmaceutically suitable carrier.

93. (New) The pharmaceutical preparation as claimed in claim 92, further comprising a delivery system adjuvant.

94. (New) A method for treating an infection by a pathogenic organism, the method comprising the steps of i) inducing an immune response to a pathogenic organism, ii) treating or inducing an immune response to a cancer, iii) inducing an immune response to an antigen or immunogen, the step comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of a narrow molecular weight distribution polymer that includes units derived from an acrylic acid or a salt thereof, a compound selected from the group consisting of, a substance that has pharmacological activity against a pathogenic organism, a substance that has pharmacological activity against a cancer, and one or more agents selected from the group consisting of antigens and immunogens.

95. (New) The method as claimed in claim 94, wherein the polymer and the other substance are administered together or separately.

96. (New) The method as claimed in claim 94, in which the infection to be treated is leishmaniasis.

97. (New) The method as claimed in claim 94, further comprising a step of administering said polymer and amphotericin B.